

...taken a notion to run for  
...of State, or some other  
...and make the Honner tell from  
...by we could puff ourself and  
...believe we were the greatest  
...fellow on earth. Who could op-  
...one. The democrats could  
...they are now siding and abetting  
...move in this county. If we say  
...honest and capable, it is an in-  
...erty to gainay it—because they  
...men to it. This is a new self-puff-  
...ly put in operating by a family  
...and because we have attempt-  
...is out of gear, the allied powers  
...tribe, have larked prodigiously  
...of frightening us off. But true  
...to the pole, we shall expose ev-  
...does not redound to the best inter-  
...party and our country. No ye  
...ait and do right, or look out for a  
...sk of lightning accompanied with  
...of thunder.

Jackson, July 17, 1843.

...ates for Governor, A. C. Brown  
...Clayton, addressed the people of  
...Friday night last, in the Repre-  
...Hall, which was crowded—lobby  
...Hall. Gen. Brown led the way, and  
...he regarded the bond question as  
...and therefore, should confine his re-  
...Federal politics. He took up the  
...and attempted by a comparison to  
...difference in exports and imports  
...the highest and lowest Tariff law.—  
...eral is anti-tariff, anti-bank, anti-dis-  
...anti-whig, &c., and concluded his  
...with some fine spun eloquence about  
...forgetting to tell the folks, whom  
...red for President.

...Clayton, the Whig nominee then rose,  
...the looking, amiable man in his ap-  
...about thirty-eight years of age;  
...and gentlemanly in his manners, and  
...calculated to make a good impression.  
...menced by saying that he could not  
...the Governor of Mississippi had to  
...Federal politics—and what the Gen-  
...speech had to do with our State policy;  
...supposed he had no other speech at  
...and, therefore, had given the same old  
...which he used to make when he was  
...date for Congress. He insisted that  
...of this Canvass was on State policy;  
...question and General B's remarks  
...about as applicable as the boys answer  
...he was asked what Jonah said to the  
...—“thou almost persuaded me to be a  
...man.” He said that a little reflection had  
...him that General B. was opposed to  
...ission of the bond question because he  
...ated for the Union Bank charter; and  
...ly so, but had, while in the Legislature,  
...for different acts proposing to pledge  
...ith of the State in all for twenty-one  
...of dollars. The General cringed and  
...d under the exposure of his votes which  
...on then gave, and no doubt thought that  
...ing of keeping a journal by the Legis-  
...was a foolish and bad practice, and  
...to be abolished. Clayton's comments on  
...es were very fine, and the thundering  
...se which broke out every few moments,  
...tall that he knew what he was about.—  
...his friends seemed much chagrined, and  
...but the ridiculous attitude of Brown, as  
...from the journal, satisfies them that,  
...language of Tucker, he has left mock-  
...acks which they would gladly efface if  
...He cannot go it as Tucker did.—  
...er was obnoxious to none of these char-  
...He was consistent, and the conquest  
...will not be so easy as in 1841.

...tton told them that the Governor of  
...ptin had nothing to do with the Tariff  
...pping Presidents; but for fear they might  
...him disposed to avoid an expression of  
...ion on this subject, he would say he  
...t Clay;—at this time the house thun-  
...with applause. He was for him be-  
...of his great services—in the Missouri  
...on—in the days of nullification, &c. &c.;  
...t he made a most excellent speech; his  
...are all satisfied, and the impression  
...is very favorable. He tells the people  
...er voted for a bank—never was con-  
...with one in any way—and never bor-  
...a dollar from one. So you will see he  
...with clean hands. He is now on his  
...rough the State, and intends to visit  
...county, if possible.

Yours, &c.

...cept for saving Tomatoes twelve months.  
...first evening there is good reason to ap-  
...d frost, have the fruit carefully picked,  
...ing those which are firm and free from  
...—then put in the bottom of a tight keg,  
...or jar, a layer of Pine Straw, which  
...en thoroughly dried, and aired, and a  
...of the fruit, alternating the straw, and  
...es, until the vessel is filled, taking  
...put a very thick layer of straw, on the  
...ver of fruit. Then put on the top a

close cover, which is to be kept down with a  
heavy weight, and to be placed in a green  
house or dry cellar—and whenever the To-  
mato is taken to introduce the hand carefully,  
removing the straw as little as possible, and al-  
ways replacing it and the cover precisely in  
the same state it was.—*Tem. Advocate.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Brown & Terrett—

Grant us a small space in the columns of  
your spirited journal, that we may give a faint  
outline of “a feast of reason and flow of soul,”  
which came off in the form of a social Barba-  
cose at our bachelor friend's Judge Ellis' on the  
22d inst.

We arrived at the Judges about 11 o'clock,  
and were met at the threshold by the master  
of ceremonies, Mr. W.—, who, being a gen-  
tleman of keen perceptive organs, discovered  
intuitively, that heat and dust had made and  
have with our spirits—and to remedy which,  
he ushered us instantly to a room well supplied  
with vintages and the “water of life.” Though  
the crowd was great, a minute could not have  
elapsed from the time we entered, until the  
inner man was quieted; yet the incessant  
jingling of glasses, blended with the pride,  
pomp and circumstances ever attending hon-  
age to Bacchus, so heightened and aggravated  
our thirst, that it seemed an age. Our time  
for action being come, we seized the “ruddy  
spirit” and gently bathing the lip, gave the  
contents of our goblets a downward tendency,  
when all sufferance fled.

Strolling now, through the dense throng,  
we sought a position where we might obtain  
a full view of the many lovely and fascinating  
faces, which our knowledge of the South and  
East justified us in anticipating here.—In that  
line we had promised ourselves a rare treat;  
but we were not prepared for such a dazzling,  
transcendent array of blue, black, and hazel  
eyes, such finely chiselled faces, as greeted our  
bewildered eyes, whilst we stood riveted and  
gazing, “with lips apart,” around the four  
walls of the Judges North Room.

The widower with his experience and nicety  
of judgment—the young and old bachelors,  
with their wonted quaintness and misogamist  
dogmas—the gay Lothario of twenty—all  
could look and find within the parlie of that  
magic circle a contour or mind to their taste.  
Indeed, had it been permitted us, we would  
not have hesitated to select “for better or for  
worse” with bandaged eyes. The scene now  
changed, and Cupid calls to his aid the potent  
and bewitching Terpsichore! Strains of the  
violin float through the pleasure fraught air!  
Conversation is lulled and superseded by the  
“tripping of the light fantastic toe”—and each  
maiden's thoughts are occupied in the thrilling  
sensations of the may dance. The sad realities  
of life have vanished from the mind; and the  
poetry and fascination of life's better cup  
is extracted, and we see it personified in those  
around us, whose silvery tones and gay laugh,  
give to each object an association of pleasure.  
Time seemed to quicken his pace, and yet 'tis  
always so when we are enjoying the society  
of such fairies as Miss —ll, Miss —er,  
Miss —on, Miss —ks, Miss —ry, & a host  
of others not less beautiful and intellectual.

Dinner was announced at 3, and in truth  
the table groaned beneath elegantly barbecued  
viands, highly flavored pastries, and excellent  
cake—with an addition of extras, to suit the  
appetite of the most fastidious epicure.  
All had feasted bountifully, and slaked their  
thirst in the crimson “Claret,”—when atten-  
tion was arrested by Maj. T—, who rose to  
read the only toast that was offered, viz:—  
Judge Ellis—Social in feeling—benevolent  
in spirit—May his hospitality be rewarded by  
the approving smiles of the meritorious fair.

It is needless to add that this toast was  
warmly received and responded to with hearty  
plaudits by the company.

The sun was now fast declining; and as he  
shot his softened beams athwart the woodland,  
that *ci devant* joyous throng might be seen  
dispersing to the four points.

In conclusion, the *tout ensemble* was deligh-  
tful—the polite attention of the Mr. D—s,  
rendered all free and easy—and for the frank  
openhearted proprietor, we know of no better  
title than “nature's nobleman.”

JUAN & JACQUES.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

The fast sailing steamer Hibernia, arrived at  
Boston on the morning of the 3d, at 4 o'clock,  
bringing dates to the evening of 20th June,  
from Liverpool, and London of the 19th.

Rumors reached Paris at the end of the  
week that Espartero and the young Queen of  
Spain had fled from the capitol. The French  
Government is accused of withholding the  
news from Spain for purposes of its own.  
There was no truth in the statement, though  
it is evident that the position of Espartero is  
still critical.

IRELAND.

The debate in the House of Commons on  
the Irish Arms Bill, on the 16th, was one  
of the most animated which has taken place  
during session. The policy of the present, as  
compared with the late Government, was re-  
viewed by the friends and opponents of each  
with more or less success and a great deal of  
acrimony. Lord John Russell's speech, in  
particular, was unusually strong and pointed;  
it has received a large meed of praise from the  
party of which his lordship is the recognized  
leader.

Matters have come to a crisis no less rapid  
than critical, but hitherto, beyond sending  
large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak  
that may occur, the Government has done  
nothing to arrest it. But it is clear from the  
Minister's tone their patience is exhausted. A  
few days will probably witness the develop-  
ment of their policy.

An account of another great meeting in that  
country develops the bold, indeed the daring  
tone of defiance which the Irish leader now  
uses towards the British Government in strong-  
er colors than any previous one.

Mr. O'Connell declared on Thursday, at the  
great meeting at Ponto, that the Government  
were more disposed to conciliate than to co-  
erce; and if they were prepared to sever the  
Church from the State in Ireland, he would  
meet them in “excellent humor.” He stated  
that Peel and the conciliatory party in the  
Cabinet had prevailed. In London, however,  
the belief is quite the other way, and that the  
Duke of Wellington's recipe for quieting the  
Irish by force had found the greatest number  
of supporters in the Cabinet, leaving Peel and  
the moderate party in the minority. The  
language used by Lord Stanley and Sir James  
Graham during Friday's debate, in contradic-  
tion to that of Sir Robert Peel, is calculated  
to strengthen the latter impression. A little  
time, however, will decide the question. The  
rent is expected this week to reach the enor-  
mous sum of £3000.

Mallow was on Sunday the scene of the  
next demonstration, at which 400,000 persons  
are said to have been present. Large bodies  
of troops and police were stationed in the  
neighborhood. The enormous multitude par-  
aded the town in procession, and then pro-  
ceeded to an open space, where Mr. O'Connell  
delivered an address. Mr. O'Connell dwelt  
much on Sir Robert Peel's assertion that the  
Irish were aliens in blood, language and reli-  
gion. When he heard him say that they  
were aliens in language, he replied that, talk-  
ing the same language, the Saxon spoke it  
with a hissing, croaking tone, whilst the Irish  
spoke it out fully from the heart and gave the  
significance of cordiality in the words they  
utter.

The Derry Standard says, the Government  
are watching the materials for prosecuting  
Mr. O'Connell for high treason.

The Liverpool Times of the 20th ult. says:  
“We have just learned, beyond all doubt,  
that Sir R. Peel has carried his point against  
the Duke of Wellington, and the more extreme  
members of the Cabinet, and that therefore,  
there will be no Irish Coercion Bill, and no  
arming of the Orange Yeomanry, although it  
is not improbable that both Houses of Parlia-  
ment may be called upon again to express their  
determination to preserve inviolate the Act of  
Union, and the integrity of the empire.”

The London Times publishes the following  
resolution, signed by the Irish Conservative  
members of Parliament:

At a meeting of the Irish Conservative  
Peers and Members of Parliament, held at the  
Earl of Wicklow's on the 17th of June, 1843,  
it was unanimously resolved—

That this meeting deeply deplores the pre-  
sent alarming state of Ireland:

That they consider the multitudinous assem-  
blages now taking place in various parts of  
Ireland to be dangerous to the public peace,  
and calculated to create well-founded terror in  
the minds of Her Majesty's well-disposed sub-  
jects of all classes in that country:

That in consequence the ordinary occupa-  
tions of the population are suspended, and  
the public mind kept in a state of painful and  
dangerous excitement:

That, under these circumstances, the under-  
signed noblemen and gentlemen feel it to be  
their duty to declare, individually and collec-  
tively, their anxious desire and firm determi-  
nation to use their best exertions, in co-opera-  
tion with her Majesty's Government, for the  
purpose of upholding the law, preserving the  
public peace in that part of the United King-  
dom, and allaying that dangerous excitement  
to which they have referred.

The above is signed by thirty Irish Peers  
and twenty eight members of Parliament from  
that country.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—The New Orleans  
Bulletin, of the 15th inst., says:—We notice  
no change in the general character of the  
market since our last notice.

The stock of all descriptions of Western  
Produce is extremely light, with a demand  
to correspond. Few or no changes in prices  
have taken place.

COTTON.—Since our review of Saturday  
last, European accounts to the 17th and 20th  
ult. have been received. We find the Liver-  
pool market sinking under a stock of 930,000  
bales, and reported improved condition of our  
growing crop.

In Havre, they have a large stock and dull  
market.

The light stock on sale in this market, [not  
over 3,000 to 4,000 bales last evening, in first  
hands,] prevented a decline being submitted  
to, which under other circumstances, would  
have been the case—and we have to report  
sales to the extent of 3,300 bales for the week,  
in which we note two lots of North Alabama's  
at 5 a 5½ per lb. The weather having cleared  
up—now very hot—we hope to report favor-  
ably of the growing crop in a week or two.  
Our quotations remain the same.

Liverpool Classification.

	Miss. & La.
Inferior, - - - - -	4 a
Ordinary, - - - - -	4 a 5
Middling, - - - - -	5 a 6
Middling fair, - - - -	6 a 7
Fair, - - - - -	7 a 8
Good Fair, - - - - -	8 a 9
Good and Fine, - - - -	10 a —

Bagging and Rope.—No change in the  
prices; 12½ a 13½ cts. for Bagging, and 4½ a 5½  
cents for Rope. On time 14½ a 15½ cents, for  
the former, and 5½ a 6½ cents for the latter.

Sugar.—5 a 5½—sales brisk.

Molasses.—19 a 20 cts.

Flour.—Prices have been uniform and steady;  
say \$4 40 a \$4 63 per barrel.

Pork.—For Mess \$11 and \$12 00; Prime  
\$10; M O S \$10 50.

Lard.—4½ a 7½ cents—the demand is dull.

Bacon.—Hams are plenty at 4½ a 5 c; sides  
are scarce and in good demand at 4 a 4½ cts;  
shoulders 2½ to 2½ cts.

Whiskey.—21 a 22 c; prices advancing.  
Corn.—38 a 40 cents. The receipts are  
about equal to the demand.

Rice.—From 24 to 3 cents per lb.

Coffee.—Rio 7½ a 8 c, Havana 7½ a 8½ cts.,  
and St. Domingo 6½ a 7½ cents per pound.

Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, in small  
packages, 53 a 55 cents. Young Hyson 35 a  
40 cts., Powehong 40 a 45 cts., Bouchong 35 a  
40 cents per lb.

Candles.—New Bedford brands 25 and 26c.  
Nantucket 25½ a 26 cts. per pound.

Sap.—Boston No. 1 at 4½ a 5 cts. per lb.

Refined Sugar.—No 1 loaf and crushed 11½  
12 cents per pound.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—

What is more desirable in a county, than  
an attentive and competent set of officers!

If there are any who admit it to be, as it is,  
a grand desideratum, just let them peep into  
our Probate and Circuit Clerk's offices, and I  
will guarantee, that so far as those two offices  
are concerned, they will confess the county  
satisfactorily provided. For politeness and ac-  
commodation, no clerk in the State can sur-  
pass ours. But for neatness and convenience  
in the arrangement of their books and papers  
—regularity and correctness in all business  
pertaining to their official duties—they are  
unrivalled.

Abolitionogue, July 22nd, 1843.

[J] Aakes.—The following named gentle-  
men will please act as our agents, and receive  
and receipt for subscriptions to the Honner.—  
Other of our friends not named, who may  
take an interest in the matter, are also author-  
ized to do the same.

At Shongalo—Messrs. Chas. Kupperl, C. F.  
Fisher and Robert Cross.

At Middleton—Messrs. Jno. O. Young, Jas.  
M. Dunn, Morgan Caudle and N. N. Moore.

At Parker's Precinct—Messrs. Jno. A. Bin-  
ford, J. W. Dykes, James Parker and Hector  
McNeill.

Smith's Mills—Messrs. David Akin, T. M.  
Smith, G. A. Graves, Z. Pratt, and David Em-  
mons.

At Williams' Landing—Isaac Hannah, W.  
N. Miller, F. W. Sabin, Jno. T. Ready and J.  
G. Harris.

At Black Hawk—Messrs. William Gillespie,  
Doct. Terrell, Reuben Marshall, W. A. Smith,  
James and David Standley.

Marion—Messrs. A. B. Robinson, E. Fisher  
and Robert Smith.

At Coila—James Harrell, L. W. Carleton  
and Littleton Benthall.

At Jackson—James Smith and A. E. Smoot.

The subjoined extracts from an article in  
the Philadelphia Forum, are written with a  
graphing pen, and full of scorching truths.

### HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCOFOCOISM.

Political parties are much better understood  
by the practical operation of their principles  
than by the professions and cries of an elec-  
tioneering contest. Locofocoism is remarka-  
ble for its assumption of popular designations,  
and for its appeals to the passions and preju-  
dices by delusive epithets. By means of a  
single word—*Democracy*—it has been enabled  
to hold, spell bound, a large number of the  
unreflecting portion of the community, who  
are influenced more by names than things.  
*Democracy* and *Locofocoism*, to the discrimi-  
nating observer, who knows any thing of the  
former word, as applied to a political party in  
this country, have no affinity whatever. The  
democratic party instituted by Thomas Jeffers-  
on during the administration of John Adams,  
had for its cardinal principle, the reduction of  
executive power. Locofocoism, on the con-  
trary, has always advocated the preservation  
and extension of the prerogatives of the exe-  
cutive. During the administration of General  
Jackson, the veto, for the first time in the  
history of the government, was employed not as  
a weapon to defend the constitution, but as an  
instrument to enforce the personal views of  
the Executive. The views of the President  
were then paramount to the action of the  
legislative branch of the government, and the  
latter was taught to regard itself as a subsidia-  
ry instrument to carry out the intentions of  
the President. In a word, the one man pow-  
er grew supreme, and the will of the Presi-  
dent became as omnipotent as the word of the  
Russian Czar. In imitation of Gen. Jackson,  
the Governors of the States, of the same polit-  
ical party, set up their individual wills as the  
standard of law and legislation, and reduced  
the legislatures to mere registries for the re-  
cording of their edicts. In this practical and  
alarming increase of executive power, loco-  
focoism is at utter variance with the unceasing  
vigilance manifested by Mr. Jefferson of the  
powers lodged in the President by the consti-  
tution. Thomas Jefferson would have regard-  
ed the modern use of the veto power by the  
Locofoco executives as the very essence of  
despotism.

It would be difficult to find any single in-  
stance in which the locofoco democracy agrees  
with the democracy of Jefferson and Madison.  
In truth, no party of which we have any  
knowledge ever evinced such a radical differ-  
ence between its professions and practice as  
this same Locofoco party. At the polls, when  
votes are to be gained, no party is more stren-  
uous in its denunciations of extravagance and  
expense in the finances of government, and  
yet, when in power, none is more notorious  
both for its prodigal waste of the public funds  
for their corrupt misapplication.

John C. Calhoun gave the best idea of the  
Locofoco party when he described it “as held  
together only by the cohesive power of pub-  
lic plunder.” It would puzzle any one to in-  
dicate any other fixed principle for its course  
of action than this very attractive one, or to  
account for the union within its ranks of  
so many of the basest demagogues and most  
profligate politicians. The passion for public  
plunder, for the “spoils” of office, give to the  
movements of the Locofoco party an energy,  
zeal and union of action that enables it to tri-

umph over the less disciplined forces of the  
friends of law and order, whose chief object  
of exertion is the securing of good govern-  
ment. It is surprising, however, to see so  
many respectable citizens still acting with it,  
after the melancholy experience we have had  
for the last fourteen years of its extravagance  
and corruption and the blighting effects of its  
destructive policy upon the commerce and  
trade of the country. It is natural enough  
that office-seekers and spoils hunters should  
still find a consolation for all the evils of loco-  
focoism in the bounties bestowed upon them for  
services in the war waged upon the credit and  
trade of the nation, but that sober well dis-  
posed citizens should be deluded to self-imma-  
lation on the Moloch altars of locofocoism by  
the hypocritical cry of “*Democracy! Democracy!*” is a matter of astonishment to all en-  
lightened men.

NEW SONG.

BY TETE—THE BULLDOG.

Air—Miss Lucy Long.

Grates has gone to Texas,  
Dad to take him rest,  
His friends has tried to wean us,  
But found a Hornet's Nest!  
So Loco mind your motions,  
And do not get too warm,  
Your little silly notions,  
Can never do us harm.

Dad is de Anti-bonders,  
A looking mighty black;  
De “Statesman” hab work d wonders,  
And run dem off de track—  
So reform you wicked sinners,  
Or you'll neber shine again,  
Big Fish—not little Minners—  
De people will sustain.

De “Herald” keeps disputing,  
‘Root de articles webe writing,  
And will neber quit its roosting,  
‘Till we fuz ran de little “Choate.”  
So take your time my Donkeys,  
And don't squel when you sing,  
Or we'll try and stric de Monkeye,  
As sure as webe a vining.

Dad is a certain paper,  
Called de “Advocate,”  
Dad neber cuts a caper,  
But tends to seal its fate,  
So take your time my Joseys,  
Bleeve what I's givine to say  
Before dis “Hornet” dozes,  
‘Twill “kill off” Hamkawa.

De “Signal,” links to frighten,  
By its “judition” flag,  
But all its “funny writin’,”  
Lets de Cat right out de bag; are  
So take your time my heart,  
And go it while you canwater,  
Old Nick he tends you?r the  
And will hab you?r a m the

So now webe sung our sonnet,  
We'll at present bid adieu, and  
And send you dis here “Hornet,”  
Dat you may take a view:  
So take your time my Locos,  
Don't put on sich a frown,  
Or you neber can provoke us,  
‘Till de Debil takes you down.

### November Election.

JOHN P. MARSHALL has requested  
announce his name as a candidate for Tax Col-  
of Carroll county, at the next November election.  
February 6, 1843.

ELISHA L. EAST has authorized, h-  
announced as a candidate for Treasurer of  
at the next November election. and  
April 10, 1843.

MARTIN S. CATRON has am is  
name announced as a candidate for on the  
county, at the next November election.  
April 17, 1843.

SAMUEL MOORE, the present  
of this county, has requested us to n on  
name as a candidate for re-election to said y  
April 15, 1843.

L. W. CARLETON has authorized  
announced as a candidate for Treasurer of this  
at the next November election.  
April 20, 1843.

Cot. C. P. NEWELL has requested us to  
his name as a candidate for Probate Ju-  
county, at the next November election. and  
April 22, 1843.

R. W. DORSEY has requested us to announce h  
name as a candidate for Ranger of this county,  
the next November election.  
April 24, 1843.

JOHN B. RAY has authorized his name announced  
as a candidate for Sheriff of this county, at the next  
November election.  
May 17, 1843.

JOHN W. WALKER has requested us to an-  
nounce his name as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of  
this county, at the next November election.  
June 8, 1843.

We are authorised to announce R. A. SEWARD,  
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of  
the Circuit Court of Carroll county, at the next No-  
vember election. June 19th, 1843.

Maj. JAMES M. DUNN, the present incumbent,  
has requested us to announce his name as a candidate  
for Assessor of Carroll county, at the next November  
election. June 19th, 1843.

ROBERT CROSS, Esqr., has requested us to an-  
nounce his name as a candidate for Probate Judge of  
Carroll county, at the next November election.

MORGAN CAUDLE, has requested us to announce  
his name as a candidate for Treasurer of Carroll coun-  
ty, at the next November election. June 19, 1843.

SAMUEL HART, the present incumbent, has re-  
quested us to announce his name as a candidate for  
the Probate Clerkship of Carroll county, at the next  
November election. June 19, 1843.

### VALLEY LAND.

1000 ACRES of choice Valley Land for  
which is located on the road lead-  
from this place to Williams' Landing, and in a  
great Yazoo Valley. As I am determined to sell  
a better bargain can be had, than has ever taken place  
in this State. Call at the Printing Office.  
G. W. H. BROWN.

Carrollton, June 18, 1843.

### To the Public.

I take the present opportunity of informing the  
public, that I am at my old Stand ready to serve  
up choice drinks of the “critter.” The report that  
I had sold out my interest to Mr. Sanders and left the  
State is not true. I never have relinquished my right  
to the establishment. And I am as responsible for  
any demands against me, as the individual who put  
the report in circulation. I have paid for retail li-  
cense, and cannot be frightened off the track. So  
here's opposition with a vengeance.

JOHN S. ALLEN.

Carrollton, Mi., July 12, 1843.